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2 **TITLE OF THE INVENTION AND INTRODUCTORY PORTION**

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4 **37 C.F.R. 1.77(a)(3)**

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11 Title: **ROOF-SCREEN SYSTEM**

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14 First applicant:

15  
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25 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

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27 **37 C.F.R. 1.77(a)(7)**

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29 **1. Field of Invention**

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32 This invention relates to roof screens for use on the  
33 roof of a building for hiding or screening the roof top  
34 equipment such as air conditioners, ventilation equipment,  
35 pipes, electrical boxes, and more particularly to roof  
36 screens which are elevated on frames and base supports.

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38 **2. Description of the Related Art**

39 Various roof screens have been proposed and implemented

1 to hide or screen roof top equipment such as air  
2 conditioners, ventilation equipment, pipes, electrical boxes  
3 and the like. Such screens are also called mechanical screen  
4 walls, equipment screens, site screens, or screen walls.  
5 Traditional installations have used wooden "sleepers" bolted  
6 into the roof and wooden or sheet metal stud frames built on  
7 top of the wood sleepers. The panels usually used are either  
8 plywood or corrugated metal. A significant limitation of such  
9 systems is that the bolting of the sleepers through the roof  
10 causes roof leaks and damage.

11  
12 Various methods and apparatuses have been proposed to  
13 improve on such systems. U.S. patent No. 5,862,637 issued  
14 Jan. 26, 1999 to Bruce, the inventor of the present  
15 invention, disclosed a steel system that is supported by  
16 round steel posts. This system greatly improved on the method  
17 of attachment to a roof, allowing watertight integrity of the  
18 attachment to the roof to be maintained. Such system used a  
19 heavy steel angle iron which was custom fit and welded in the  
20 field during installation.

21  
22 Another patent issued to the present inventor, U.S.  
23 Patent No. 6,205,719, issued to Bruce Mar. 27, 2001,  
24 disclosed a system which eliminates the field welding  
25 requirement. Such system used aluminum components which were  
26 adjustable in the field for a custom fit to the roof. Such  
27 system is very expensive to manufacture, and is vulnerable to

1 vandalism for the recyclable aluminum. Such type of system is  
2 not as strong as the steel system, and has been limited by  
3 its expense.

4  
5 Accordingly, it is the primary object of this invention  
6 to provide a roof screen system which is easy to install,  
7 inexpensive to manufacture, which may be manufactured and  
8 installed more quickly than any prior system, and does not  
9 face the risk of vandalism inherent in the aluminum systems.

10  
11 Additional objects and advantages of the invention will  
12 be set forth in the description which follows, and in part  
13 will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by  
14 practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the  
15 invention may be realized and obtained by means of the  
16 instrumentality's and combinations particularly pointed out  
17 in the appended claims.

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21 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

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24 To achieve the foregoing objects, and in accordance with  
25 the purpose of the invention as embodied and broadly  
26 described herein, a roof-screen system is provided including  
27 frame tubes of galvanized steel tubing. The tubing is

1 configured in separate frames having a horizontal base, a  
2 vertical support, and a diagonal brace. These frames are  
3 preferably spaced according to the on-center spacing of the  
4 structural member of the roof framing system. The system is  
5 supported by steel "T" shaped base supports that are bolted  
6 into the structural frame elements. The frame tubes are held  
7 together by sliding sleeve connectors including, base  
8 connectors, end connectors and field connectors that  
9 telescope over the tube members. These sleeve connectors  
10 connect the frame tubes together while allowing adjustment in  
11 any direction during installation. Hat sections are installed  
12 horizontally across the series of frames, usually in two or  
13 three rows depending on wind loads and the height of the  
14 wall. The hat sections provide a mounting surface for the  
15 installation of the face panels.

#### 16 17 18 19 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

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22 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and  
23 constitute a part of the specification, illustrate a  
24 preferred embodiment of the invention and, together with a  
25 general description given above and the detailed description  
26 of the preferred embodiment given below, serve to explain the  
27 principles of the invention.

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2  
3 Fig. 1 is a perspective view a roof screen system, according  
4 to the invention.

5  
6 Fig. 2 is a view of a base support with a bottom element and  
7 front element secured thereto, according to the invention.

8  
9 Fig. 3, is a view of a base support, according to the  
10 invention.

11  
12 Fig. 4, is a view of a base flashing, according to the  
13 invention.

14  
15 Fig. 5 is a view of a base cap, according to the invention.

16  
17 Fig. 6 is a view of a base connector sleeve, according to the  
18 invention.

19  
20 Fig. 7 is a view of an end connector, according to the  
21 invention.

22  
23 Fig. 8 is a view of a field connector, according to the  
24 invention.

25  
26 Fig. 9 is a view of an alternative embodiment of a base  
27 support, according to the invention.

1  
2 Fig. 10 is an alternative embodiment of a base flashing,  
3 according to the invention.  
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#### 8 **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

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11 Reference will now be made in detail to the present  
12 preferred embodiments of the invention as illustrated in the  
13 accompanying drawings.  
14

15 In accordance with the present invention, there is  
16 provided in a preferred embodiment of the invention, a roof-  
17 screen system for supporting a roof screen on a roof, having  
18 a plurality of frame elements of round galvanized steel  
19 tubing configured as separate frames. The frames have a front  
20 element, a bottom element, and a diagonal brace element. A  
21 plurality of base supports are secured to the frame elements,  
22 and sleeve connectors, including a base connector, an end  
23 connector, and a field connector which secure the frame  
24 elements together and to the base. A plurality of support  
25 elements are used for supporting the face panels to the front  
26 element of the separate frames.

1  
2 In Fig. 1, the roof-screen system 10, is shown according  
3 to a preferred embodiment of the invention. Roof-screen  
4 system 10, for supporting a roof screen 12, on a roof 14,  
5 comprises a plurality of frame elements 16, preferably  
6 composed of round galvanized steel tubing, or other durable  
7 resilient material. The plurality of frame elements are  
8 configured as separate frames each having a front element 18,  
9 a bottom element 20, and a diagonal brace element 22.

10  
11 A plurality of base supports 24, are operably secured to  
12 the bottom frame elements 20, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.  
13 Sleeve connector means which preferably are base connectors  
14 26, end connectors 28, and field connectors 30, are used to  
15 connect the plurality of frame elements together and the base  
16 supports together.

17  
18 A plurality of support means, preferably hat sections  
19 31, which are elongated rail supports, are used to provide a  
20 mounting surface for face panels of roof screen 12.  
21 Preferably hat sections 31, are installed horizontally across  
22 the plurality of frames, typically using two or three rows  
23 depending on wind loads and the height of the wall, and may  
24 be screwed or bolted or otherwise affixed to front frame  
25 element 18. The face panels 12, may be provided in a variety  
26 of styles, colors, and finishes as desired, and may be varied  
27 to meet wind loads and attachment methods.

1  
2 With reference now to Fig. 3, base support 24 is shown,  
3 and is preferably composed of steel. Rectangular shaped tube  
4 32 may be welded to base plate 25 or other fastening means.  
5 The thickness and dimensions of base support 24 may be  
6 changed depending upon wind loads and particular site  
7 features, as may be the particular placing and spacing of  
8 bolt holes 34.

9  
10 In Fig. 4, base flashing 35 with riser 36 and base 37 is  
11 shown. The inside dimension of riser 36 is slightly larger  
12 than the outside dimension of rectangular tube 32 of the base  
13 support 24. Base 37 is preferably about 4 inches larger than  
14 the base plate 25 of base support 24, but may be provided in  
15 other sizes as well. Base flashing 35 is slipped over base  
16 support 24, preferably after base support 24 is installed and  
17 bolted to the roof. Base flashing 35 provides weather  
18 protection and is preferred, however, it may be omitted in  
19 alternative embodiments.

20  
21 As seen in Fig. 5, base cap 38 is preferably composed of  
22 steel or other durable material, and is sized to slip over  
23 base support 24 and base flashing 35, so as to provide  
24 weather protection for the top of base flashing 35 as well as  
25 a mounting bracket for base connector 26, seen in Fig. 6.  
26 Preferably, the body of base cap 38 is fabricated from a  
27 piece of rectangular tubing large enough to telescope over

1 riser 32, on base support 24, but leaving enough clearance  
2 for base flashing 35 between base support 24 and base cap 38.  
3 Base cap 38 preferably counter-flashes over base support 24  
4 and base flashing 35 allowing holes in base cap 38 to align  
5 with holes in base support 24 to receive bolts that extend  
6 through base cap 38 and base support 24. Preferably the main  
7 body of base cap 38 has a welded plate, forming a water tight  
8 end cap and providing a welding surface for fin plate 39,  
9 which is the bracket for mounting base connector 26. Fin  
10 plate 39, may be provided with pre-punched holes for pivot  
11 bolt 40, so as to allow base connector 26 to pivot in  
12 conditions where the base supports 24 are not perpendicular  
13 to frame elements 16. Preferably the corners of fin plate 39  
14 are beveled to allow for clearance of base connector 26 in  
15 conditions where it must pivot.

16  
17 With reference now to Fig. 6, base connector 26 is  
18 shown, preferably including a tubing with fin plate 44 welded  
19 thereto. The tubing is sized to telescope over frame elements  
20 16, allowing for unlimited adjustments during installation.  
21 Base connector 26 is preferably composed of steel or other  
22 durable material and may include pre-punched pilot holes 60  
23 to receive screws, such as self drilling tek type screws.  
24 After field adjustments are made by sliding base connectors  
25 26 on frame elements 16 as necessary, the screws are  
26 installed, ultimately providing a permanent connection  
27 between base connector 26 and frame elements 16. Preferably,

1 fin plate 44 is provided with pre-punched holes to receive  
2 the pivot bolt 45, that secures base cap 38 to base connector  
3 26. Fin plate 44, may be provided with pre-punched holes 42  
4 arranged at a radius from the center of the pivot bolt, or  
5 otherwise as desired. These holes guide screws to secure fin  
6 39 of base cap 38, to fin 44 of base connector 26 after  
7 pivoting adjustments have been made, so as to provide a fixed  
8 connection between base supports 24 and bottom frame tube 20.  
9

10 In Fig. 7, end connector 28 is shown with tube 46 sized  
11 to telescope over the frame elements and end cap 47,  
12 preferably welded to tube 46 to provide a welding surface for  
13 fin arm 48. Fin arm 48 is preferably provided with a pre-  
14 punched aperture 49 for a pivot bolt. End connector 28 is  
15 installed on the end of a frame element to provide means of  
16 connecting the end of the frame element to a field connector  
17 30. Aperture 49, in the fin arm of end connector 28 is  
18 aligned with the aperture in the fin of field connector 30  
19 and preferably is secured by a pivot bolt. Tube 46 of end  
20 connector 28 may be provided with pre-punched apertures to  
21 receive screws. After field adjustments are made by twisting  
22 the end connectors on the frame elements 16 as necessary, the  
23 screws are installed, providing a permanent connection  
24 between the end connectors 28 and the frame elements 16.  
25

26 With reference now to Fig. 8, field connector 30 is  
27 shown with tube portion 50, fin 51, and aperture 52 for a

1 pivot bolt. Tube portion 50, is preferably sized to telescope  
2 over the frame tubing allowing for unlimited adjustments  
3 during installation, and may be provided with pre-punched  
4 apertures to received securing screws or bolts. After field  
5 adjustments have been made by sliding field connectors 30 on  
6 the frame tubes as necessary, screws are installed providing  
7 for a permanent connection between the field connector and  
8 the frame tube. Fin 51 may also be provided with aperture 52  
9 for a pivot bolt that mates field connector 30 with end  
10 connector 28.

11  
12 In Fig. 9, an alternative embodiment of a base support  
13 is shown. Base support 53 comprises a rectangular plate 54  
14 preferably welded to a flat base plate with aperture 55 for  
15 receiving a pivot bolt. The thickness and dimensions of this  
16 base support may be varied depending upon wind loads and  
17 installation environment.

18  
19 In Fig. 10, an alternative embodiment of the base  
20 flashing is shown. Base flashing 56 is provided with a  
21 rectangular riser 57 preferably soldered to a flat base 58.  
22 In this embodiment, the base flashing is preferably composed  
23 of a soft lead or similar material. The base flashing slips  
24 over the base support after the base support is installed and  
25 bolted to the roof. At the upper portion of riser 57, are  
26 radius wedges 59, soldered to riser 57. These wedges provide  
27 a surface for a clamping band to tighten around the base

1 flashing drawing the soft lead tightly to the steel plate  
2 riser of the base support.

3  
4 In operation and use, the roof-screen system of the  
5 present invention is easy and quick to install, reliable,  
6 efficient, is less expensive to manufacture than prior  
7 systems, and may use material that is less at risk of  
8 vandalism than prior systems.

9  
10 Additional advantages and modification will readily  
11 occur to those skilled in the art. The invention in its  
12 broader aspects is, therefore, not limited to the specific  
13 details, representative apparatus and illustrative examples  
14 shown and described. Accordingly, departures from such  
15 details may be made without departing from the spirit or  
16 scope of the applicant's general inventive concept.